





In the Yangtze river jurisdiction (Kia-su Province) the water in the Grand Canal has been rising ever since the beginning of this Chinese month (about four weeks) at the rate of an inch or two a day, until it is now more than a foot higher than it was in the middle of the sixth moon. At the Kio-jui junction, when the water-gauge shows twelve feet eight inches of water, the regulations order that the sluices shall be opened. The water is now over eleven feet deep, which is only a few inches short of the depth when the sluices must be raised. Fortunately the velocity of the water flowing down is not as yet inordinately great, but the condition of affairs keeps Wu Tsai, the Superintendent of the Dam Committee, on the alert, and his subordinate officers and staff stand undisturbed by wind or rain are keeping a bright look-out from hour to hour over the respective sections committed to their charge, both day and night.

The audacity of the robbers afloat on the River at Wuhu is well exemplified by the following incident. A Chinese merchant engaged a native boat at Lung Wang-miao for himself and goods, and before starting found he had to go ashore again for some purpose. A robber, who knew there was valuable loot on the merchant's boat, came alongside in a sampan, and asked for a passage to the place where the boat was bound to land. The merchant explained that as the merchant had hired her for himself and goods exclusively he could not take another passenger on board without the charterer's permission, which he would ask for when he came aboard again. The robber then said "Then go ashore and ask him, and I'll wait here." The boatman, greedy of gain, accordingly went ashore, leaving a little boy in charge of the boat. As soon as the owner got far enough away, the robber boarded the boat from his sampan, put the little boy in the hold, removed the cloth, and several thousands of cash, to his sampan, and the sampan-man, who was of course in the boat, rowed splashing away. The little boy managed to crawl out, and yelled for help, and a war-junk, which was near, started in chase, and soon overtook the sampan with the impudent robbers. All this happened in a crowded and busy part of the river. The two captured thieves were handed over to the Wuhu Magistrate.

## HANGCHOW.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

## CREMATION AMONG THE CHI-SE.

The Chinese like to be called a civilized people and yet many of the things that one sees, and much that one hears, make one doubt whether they can fairly lay claim to such a title. The other day when riding into the city from the country I saw a strange sight indeed; let us call it Cremation as practiced by the Chinese. Visitors to Hangchow will perhaps remember the "Tientai" Gate through which one passes when leaving the city to visit the hills and lake. The view from the path outside this gate is very lovely. On one side runs the city wall, separated from the path by the moat, now dry and planted with vegetables and mulberry trees. On the other side first of all a wide strip of land, which has never recovered from the desolation caused by the rebels more than twenty years ago, and its indescribably beautiful Western Lake. Its rippling waters sparkle in the sunshine and stretching for a mile or more to the distant hills. On the occasion referred to, in the midst of so much that was beautiful, appeared a sight most horrible and revolting, a sight most repulsive to the eye and to the heart. The burning was being superintended by one man only; whose courage, I was told, was "very great." Although there were many passers-by, no one seemed to think much of what was going on. I rode nearer to make enquiries; the man, they said, was a Tartar, and he had only died the day before. Judging by the appearance of what was left of him, I should think he was between twenty and thirty years of age. It was truly an awful sight. Beginning at his head the intention evidently was to burn him inch and inch to his toes. But worst of all, the heat of the fire combined with the intense heat of a noonday August sun had caused his body to swell and swell until "Oh! 'twas a fearsome sight!—Ah me! a sight to shudder at, not to see." But enough, I must say no more. If I described all I saw, I am sure, Mr. Editor, you would never put it into print. Even from the path, the sight was so repulsive that the path could be distinctly seen. The only persons looking on, in addition to the man who truly with "great courage" was stirring up the fire, were two men and a boy, who holding their noses surveyed the scene from a distance. I ought to have mentioned that the man lay upon his back with one arm raised, pointing to the clear blue sky. I am told that when those so lately dead are exposed to the heat of the fire, their muscles contract and the bodies assume all kinds of strange attitudes; sometimes a man will be raised almost into a sitting posture. Where were the things that take place close to a public and much frequented road? I am told that such a proceeding is illegal. But what will not a few dollars judiciously applied do in China? Out of very ten Tartars who die, five are disposed of in this way. The lack of firewood was accounted for by the fact that the burning is always done by contract; three thousand cash is the usual price, to include wood. After burning the ashes are gathered into a pot and buried. Neither at the burning or burying is a friend ever seen. Friends visit the grave afterwards, but to offer the usual sacrifices to the dead. All Buddhist Priests are burnt in China, but in this case everything is very different. Placed in a small brick chamber, specially prepared with plenty of fuel, they are very soon reduced to ashes and there is nothing to offend the eye and generally but little noise. Certainly cremation as described above is a most barbarous practice and should be at once put down by the authorities. As the cremations are very frequent and generally on the same spot, there would be little difficulty in bringing some of the offenders to justice, and thus putting an end to these inhuman and barbarous spectacles.—N. G. Daily News.

## THE BREACH IN THE YELLOW RIVER.

The Chinese authorities receive from time to time, says the *Chinese Times*, more or less reasonable proposals from foreigners who desire to contract for the closure of the Cheng Chou breach of the Huang-ho, and in some cases for the reclamation of that peccation river. One offer has been received from a practical, respectable and responsible establishment of Shanghai, offering to repair the break for 15 million taels. Though the sum named seems low, this offer comes from people who may be presumed to understand their business. It is certain the Imperial Government has already expended 50 millions of taels in works, not one trace of which has been left by the flood. Every inch of the new bank has been swept away. Another offer has been made to repair the gap and make some subsidiary works for 4 millions by intention or otherwise, that the 4 millions might easily run up to a much greater sum. One offer is said to have been made of a noteworthy character. Two gentlemen of

Shanghai, neither of specially high standing, and as far as is known, without either practical or theoretical acquaintance with hydraulics or engineering, offer to repair the breach, make good both sides of the river banks from Kai-feng to the sea, deepen the river bed, open a thorough sea passage (across a frightful expanse of unknown shoals, bars, and quicksands), and to maintain the river in good order during a definite term of years, for 16 million taels. The Chinese not unnaturally regard this offer with suspicion, and for the credit of foreigners in general it is to be regretted that such an offer has been submitted. Very little is known about the river, but all enquiries made show that the banks of both sides for a length of 50 miles are in bad condition; that the river must be deepened by several feet at least that distance by dredging or by scour induced by engineering methods; and there are reasons for supposing no permanent relief can be given until the river is dealt with beyond the point where it emerges from Mongolia. Any offer to control the Huang-ho is therefore quite in the air without a survey. No knowledge exists of the river, and no rudimentary kind exists at the river, and no work of understanding can be made until an examination of at least three years' duration has been completed. A contract of the kind now proposed would be worthless to either party; as the works requisite cannot be formulated until they are ascertained, and until that is done an estimate of cost cannot be made.

## CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

## THE TALENT FOR MISUNDERSTANDING.

This remarkable gift of the Chinese people is first observed when the foreigner knows enough of the language to employ it as a vehicle of thought. To his painful surprise, he finds that he is not understood. He therefore returns to his studies with augmented diligence, and at the end of a series of years, is one who ventures with confidence to address the general public, or any individual (thereof, on miscellaneous topics. If he person addressed is a total stranger, especially if he has never before met a foreigner, the speaker will have on ordinary for the same surprised surprise as when he made his maiden speech in this tongue. The auditor evidently does not understand. He is evidently does not expect to understand. He visibly pays no attention to what is said, makes no effort whatever to follow it, but simply interrupts you to observe, "When you speak, we do not understand." He has a smile of superiority, as if he were contemplating the struggles of a clown, and he will utter to utter articulate speech, and as if he would say, "Who supposed that you could be understood?—It may be your misfortune and not our fault; that you were not born with a Chinese tongue, but you should bear your disabilities, and not worry us with them, for when you speak, we do not understand you." It is impossible to retain at all times an unflinching serenity, in situations like this, and it is natural to turn fiercely on your adversary, and enquire, "Do you understand what I am saying?" "No," he replies, "I do not understand you!" Another stage in the experience of Chinese powers of mis-understanding is reached when, although the words are distinctly enough apprehended, there is a disregard of details, the thought is obscured, even if not wholly lost. The foreigner in Far Cathay, needs to lay in a copious stock of phrases which shall mean, "On this condition," "conditionally," "with this understanding," &c., &c. It is true that there do not appear to be any such phrases, nor any occasion for them; felt by the Chinese, but with the foreigner it is different. The same is true in regard to the notation of tenses. The Chinese do not care for them, but the foreigner is compelled to care for them. Of all subjects of human interest in China, the one which most needs to be taught against mis-understanding is money. (The foreigner is paying out this commodity which often appears to be the principle function of the foreigner, as seen from the Chinese standpoint, a pluperfect tense is "a military necessity." "When you shall have done your work, you will receive your money." But there is no pluperfect tense in Chinese, or tense of any description. A Chinese simply says, "Do work, get money," the last being the principal idea which dwells in his mind, the time relation being absent. Hence when he is to do anything for a foreigner, he wishes his money at once, and under that may be the presumption being that if he had not earned the money on the job or thing, he should never have eaten any more! Eternal vigilance, we must repeat, is the price at which immunity from mis-understandings about money is to be purchased in China. Who is and who is not to receive it, at what times, in what amounts, whether in silver ingots or brass cash, what quality and weight if the former, what number of the latter shall pass as "a string" of these and other like points are those in regard to which it is morally impossible to have a too definite and fixed understanding. If the matter be a contract in which a builder, a contractor, or a boatman, is to do on his part certain things, and furnish certain articles, no amount of preliminary precision and exactness in explanations will come amiss; plain at first, afterwards no dispute! Is the prent aphorism of the Chinese. Yet the chances are, that after exhausting one's ingenuity in preliminary agreements, some occasion for mis-understanding will arise. Whether the Chinese concerned happen to be educated scholars, or ignorant coolies, makes little difference. All Chinese are gifted with an instinct for taking advantage of mis-understandings. They find them as a Japanese thief finds a crack in a door, as the spider finds a leak in a ship, and instantly without apparent effort, the Anglo-Saxon race is in some respects singularly adapted to develop this Chinese gift. As the ancient Persians were taught principally the two arts of drawing the long bow, and speaking the truth, so the Anglo-Saxon is soon perceived by the Chinese to have a talent for veracity and doing justice, as well toward enemies as toward friends. To the Chinese, these qualities must seem as singular as the Jewish habit of suspending all military operations every seventh day, no matter how urgent the matter might be, must have appeared to the Romans under Titus, and the one eccentricity proves as useful to the Chinese as the other did to the Romans. Foreign intercourse with China for the century preceding 1860, was one long illustration of the Chinese talent for mis-understanding, and the succeeding years have by no means exhausted that talent. The history of foreign diplomacy with China is largely a history of attempted explanations of matters, which have been deliberately mis-understood. But in these or in any other cases, the initial conviction that a foreigner will do as he is promised is deeply rooted in the Chinese mind, and flourishes in spite of whatever isolated exceptions to the rule are forced upon observation. The confidence, too, that a foreigner will act justly (also in spite of some private and many national examples to the contrary) is equally firm. But given these two fixed points, the Chinese have a fulcrum from which they may hope to move the most obstinate foreigner. "You said this and thus," "No, I did not say so." "But I understood you to say so. We all understood you to say so. Please excuse our stupidity, and please pay the money, as you said you would." Such is the substance of thousands of arguments between Chinese and foreigners, and in ninety-seven cases out of a hundred, the foreigner pays the money, just as the Chinese knew he would, in order to seem strictly truthful as well as strictly just. In the remaining three

cases, some other means must be devised to accomplish the result, and of these three, two will succeed. Examples of the every day mis-understanding on all subjects, will suggest themselves in shoals to the experienced reader, for their name is legion. The coolie is told to pull up the weeds in your yard, but to spare the vegetables in the garden, and to spare the turf. The careless buffoon takes a hose and chops every green thing he meets, making a wilderness of calling it "cut." He did not "understand" you. "The cook was sent a long distance to the only available market, with instructions to buy a carp and a young fowl. He returns with no fish, and three tough geese, which were what he thought you ordered. He did not 'understand' you. The messenger that was sent just before the closing of the mail with an important packet of letters to the French Consulate, returns with a memorandum in a 'chit-book' that the letters could not be received. He has taken them to the Belgian Consulate (perhaps because Belgium is nearer than France), and the mail has been closed. He did not 'understand' you. At the time of the formation of one of the Tract Societies in China, it was thought advisable to elect certain Chinese on the Publication Committee, to secure their more hearty cooperation. One of the officers of the society, an accomplished Chinese scholar, explained to one of the newly elected Chinese teachers, the honour conferred upon the latter by his election to this position, and also the nature and functions of the new society. After a full explanation had been given, and sufficient time had elapsed for the matter to settle into the inner consciousness of the Chinese teacher, he called upon his informant, and asked him if he was correct in his understanding that he was invited to prepare a tract setting forth the advantages of such a society as had been spoken of. It is often very difficult for an ordinary Chinese mind—as a current American coin-qualification apparently derived from the use of horse-cars, phrases it—to "catch on." A foreigner who was spending a short time in the capital, met a drove of camels, among which was a baby camel. Turning to the driver of the cart, who had been for many years in the employ of foreigners, he said, "When you come back to the house, tell my little boy to come out and look at this little camel, as he has never seen one, and it will amuse him very much." After a considerable lapse of time, during which, as in the last case, the truth was undergoing slow fermentation, the driver replied thoughtfully, "If you should buy the camel, you could not raise it—it would be sure to die!" The driver was once present at a service in Chinese, when the speaker (a missionary) traced the subject of the cure of Na man. He pictured the scene as the great Syrian general arrived at the door of Elisha's house, and represented the attendant striving to gain admittance for their master. Struggling to make this as pictorial as possible, the speaker cried out dramatically, on behalf of the Syrian servants, "Gatekeeper, open the door; the Syrian general has come!" To the speaker's surprise, a man in the rear seat disappeared at this point, as if he had been shot out, and it subsequently appeared that having failed to "catch on," this person had laboured under a mis-understanding. He was the gate-keeper of the premises, and oblivious of what had gone before, on hearing himself suddenly accosted, he had rushed out with commendable promptness, to let in Na man! Not less erroneous were the impressions of another auditor of a missionary, in one of the central provinces, who wished to produce a profound impression upon his audience by showing with the stereopticon, a highly magnified representation of a very common parasite. As the gigantic body of this reptile, much resembling an Egyptian crocodile, was thrown athwart the canvas, one of the spectators present was heard to announce in an awed whisper the newly gained idea, "See, this is the great foreign house!" N. C. Daily News.

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock, to receive the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts, Elect Office Bearers for the ensuing year, and decide concerning the celebration of the forthcoming anniversary of St. Andrew.

D. H. MACKINTOSH,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1888. [893]

## INTIMATION.

## F. Blackhead &amp; Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

AND

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &amp;c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ &amp; Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS,

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S

STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES,

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [85]

## Intimations.

TENDERS will be received by the Under-Signed up to NOON on the 21st September, 1888, for the ERECTION of a SANITARIUM at VICTORIA GAP, according to Plans and Specifications which can be seen on application to the SURVEYOR, ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.; from whom also Bills of Quantities and Forms of Tender can be obtained. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

W. H. LOBB,  
Naval Storekeeper.

H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, September 10, 1888. [894]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 22nd September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAURIAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1888. [892]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000

IN 2,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

DIRECTORS.  
J. J. FRANCIS, Esq., Q.C.  
D. McCULLOCH, Esq.  
A. WOOLLEY, Esq.  
H. J. HOLMES, Esq.

BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES to be made to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION before the 15th September instant on forms to be obtained from the Secretary and Manager, A. G. GORDON, 1, Pedder's Street. \$5 per Share to be paid on application, \$5 on allotment, a further sum of \$10 three months from date of allotment, \$10 at the expiration of six months from date of allotment, the balance of \$20, when and as the same shall be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association, but not less than 3 months notice.

By Order,  
A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong 5th September, 1888. [878]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

LAUNCHES always on hand for—PICNIC, TOWING, BATHING, PRIVATE PARTIES, &c., &c.

For Terms, apply to  
Co.'s Office—CORNER OF  
PEDDER'S STREET AND PRAYA.

1888 WINTER TIME TABLE. 1888

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

THE COMMODOUS STEAM LAUNCH  
"PIONEER."

Will, from the 1st September, 1888, run daily as a Ferry Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point at the following hours.

LEAVES KOWLOON	LEAVES HONGKONG
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 "	8.15 "
8.40 "	9.15 "
9.40 "	11.00 "
10.30 "	12.25 P.M.
12.00 "	1.05 "
1.50 "	4.00 "
2.20 "	4.30 "
4.15 "	5.05 "
4.45 "	5.35 "
5.20 "	6.05 "
5.50 "	6.35 "
6.20 "	7.10 "
6.50 "	7.40 "
7.25 "	
NIGHT SERVICE.	NIGHT SERVICE.
8.30 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
10.30 "	11.00 "
11.30 "	12.00 "

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to.

STEAM LAUNCH "PIONEER."

SCALE OF FARES.

For each Trip.....To Cent.

Children under 10 years .....Free.

Second Class (Chinese) .....2 Cents.

Sedan Chairs, each .....To Cent.

FOR KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

Family Tickets, including Servants, (per month).....\$7.

Single Tickets for one person, only and his Servants, (per month).....\$5.

If more than one person, not forming part of the Family, Fare will be fixed on application to the Secretary.

FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Quarterly Tickets, .....\$4.

Quarterly Tickets, for Servants only (2 allowed).....\$2.

For Extra trips to or from Hongkong, between the advertised time, at the rate of \$1 per trip each way.

NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers, whether Subscribers or otherwise, will be charged 20 cents each way.

A. G. GORDON,  
Secretary and Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [866]

A. G. GORDON & Co.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,  
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT  
CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON  
AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS.  
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.  
OFFICE:  
CORNER OF PEDDER STREET AND PRAYA.  
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [81]

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

AN "ALL ROUND" American Journalist wants permanent engagement. Has had Two Years' experience in the East as Reporter, Contributor, Leader-writer and sub-Editor. Best of Testimonials.

UBIQUE,  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [880]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Contributions during the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, on or before the 30th instant, on which date the Accounts will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1888. [872]

NOTICE.

ROSE & Co. beg to inform the Community of Hongkong that in order to facilitate their STOCK-TAKING the DOOR of their STORE will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st September to a few days after.

Due notice will be given when re-opening again. Important and Special Orders can be sent in by the dwelling house entrance, next door to Messrs. Watson & Deacon, Solicitors.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [847]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9 Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1888, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account and for the Election of Directors and Auditors.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1888. [884]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD or BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for new ones on application at the Offices of the Corporation.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [845]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE

LOAN OF 1886.

4th DRAWING.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the Stipulations contained in the BONDS of this LOAN, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at the Offices of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st September, 1888, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

170 BONDS NOS.	170 BONDS NOS.
18 22 37 58 81 96 109	
140 148 169 190 206 234 239	
270 273 296 309 333 359 363	
379 400 424 444 457 471 487	
520 533 554 563 585 610 621	
630 659 676 701 718 733 744	
763 785 793 817 840 861 879	
882 924 958 942 960 975 1007	
1024 1034 1051 1062 1076 1102 1117	
1130 1158 1186 1193 1208 1235 1253	
1262 1282 1311 1315 1343 1359 1383	
1394 1414 1432 1447 1464 1484 1490	
1497 1501 1515 1532 1562 1579 1588	
1607 1611 1620 1614 1666 1690 1706	
1714 1733 1749 1763 1798 1814 1820	
1852 1869 1872 1894 1910 1940 1944	
1970 1995 2013 2025 2035 2051 2069	
2093 2119 2138 2148 2172 2185 2194	
2220 2236 2273 2270 2293 2317 2331	
2339 2360 2391 2400 2427 2447 2447	
2472 2493 2508 2520 2542 2562 2588	
2596 2610 2633 2651 2676 2685 2700	
2730 2741 2767 2785 2718 2805 2826	
2843 2865 2886 2894 2924 2933 2953	
2976 2996 .....	

FOR £100 EACH=£17,000.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

